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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
10	(HON. JANIS L. SAMMARTINO)		
11	***************************************	No. 08CV0517-JLS (NLS)	
12		110.00010017 725 (1125)	
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14	RES	SPONSE TO NOTICE OF RECENT	
15	CAS	SE LAW AND SUGGESTED PLEMENTAL BRIEFING	
16		FLEWIENTAL DRIEFING	
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18	Trespondents fried a Fronce of Freeding Controlling Friedin Decisions and Suggested Supplemental		
19	Briefing on August 13, 2008. They argue that the recent decisions in <u>Casas-Castrillon v. DHS</u> , F.3d,		
20	2008 WL 2902026 (9th Cir. July 25, 2008), <u>Prieto-Romero v. Clark</u> , F.3d, 2008 WL 2853396 (9th		
21			
22	Cir. July 25, 2008), control the outcome of this case, claiming those decisions "rendered [this case] moot."		
23	Notice at 2. Respondents request the Court order Petitioner to show cause why the case should not be		
24	dismissed or to order supplemental briefing. <u>Id.</u>		
25	25		
26	Petitioner agrees that further briefing on the applicability of those decision to the specific facts of the		
27	instant case is warranted, but disputes that this case is adversely governed by the decisions in <u>Casas-Castrillon</u>		
28	and Prieto-Romero		

1 First, this case is not in the same procedural posture as the case in Prieto-Romero, where the Ninth 2 Circuit found that a court-ordered hearing before an immigration judge was sufficiently comparable to a 3 hearing under Tijani v. Willis, 430 F.3d 1241 (9th Cir. 2005), to avoid constitutional concerns. See Prieto-4 Romero, 2008 WL 2853396, at *10. Similarly, in Casas-Castrillon, 2008 WL 2902026, at *8, despite the fact 5 6 that the petitioner had received a court-ordered bond hearing, it was uncertain whether that hearing was 7 sufficient to show that the <u>Tijani</u> requirements had been met, since the "[i]t is not clear what, if any, continued 8 legal effect this bond hearing has, given that it was ordered pursuant to a now-vacated constitutional ruling." 10 Mr. Mbodji, on the other hand, has received no such bond hearing. Because the hearing held in the 11 instant case was an ordinary custody review, not a special proceedings to review detention authority under 12 court order, no determination serving the purposes of a Tijani hearing has been conducted here. Whether 13 Tijani hearings are required in such circumstances was a question expressly reserved in Prieto-Romero, since 14 15 the petitioner there had received the equivalent of a Tijani determination. See Prieto-Romero, at *10. 16 In addition, Petitioner here was told by ICE officials that his prior bond grant is now "stale," so that they 17 will not allow him to bail out by posting the ordered bond. Like Casas-Castrillon, the current validity of the 18 19 previously imposed bond condition is in question and requires further consideration. Moreover, as Casas-20 Castrillon shows, the mere fact that a hearing was held does not suffice to show that Tijani concerns were 21 properly addressed. That is precisely how Mr. Mbodji's case differs from the Ninth Circuit decisions. 22 The logic of Prieto-Romero and Casas-Castrillon, as well as the demands of equal protection, argues that 23 24 Mr. Mbodji is entitled to a Tijani-type hearing to assess the individual need for continued detention, now that 25 he has filed a petition for review and a stay of removal is in effect. As Judge Miller recently held in an Order 26 Denying Motion to Amend Judgement at 5, Straube v. Chertoff, No. 07CV1751 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 22, 2008), 28 it would be an impermissibly narrow reading of the statutes to hold that a Casas-Castrillon hearing is required

1	only for those who were originally mandatorily detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) and not for those who were		
2	detained originally under § 1226(a) but whose removals are stayed. "The original basis for detention plays		
4	no significant role in this analysis." Id.		
5	Therefore, Mr. Mbodji is entitled to a <u>Tijani</u> -compliant bail hearing. Unlike <u>Prieto-Romero</u> and <u>Casas-</u>		
6	<u>Castrillon</u> , he has not received a court-ordered bail hearing at which the <u>Tijani</u> concerns were addressed.		
7	Moreover, like <u>Casas-Castrillon</u> , the continued validity of that bond is now in doubt. Finally, the fact that		
8	Mr. Mhadii waa arisinally datainad yndan § 1226(a) daas nat as in Stroyba, noodyda his abtaining Casas		
10	Castrillon relief. Given the intricacies involved in sorting out how to apply these recent decisions to the facts		
11	<u>Custimon</u> rener. Given the intricacies involved in sorting out now to apply these recent accisions to the facts		
12	of the individual case, supplemental briefing and oral argument on these matters are warranted.		
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14	Respectfully submitted,		
15	Dated: August 26, 2008s/ James Fife		
16	JAMES FIFE		
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18	Attorneys for Petitioner Mbodji		
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Counsel for Defendant certifies that the foregoing is true and accurate to the best information and belief, and that a copy of the foregoing document has been caused to be delivered this day upon: Courtesy Copy to Chambers Copy to Assistant U.S. Attorney via ECF NEF Copy to Petitioner Dated: August 26, 2008 /s/ JAMES FIFE Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc. 225 Broadway, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92101-5030 (619) 234-8467 (tel) (619) 687-2666 (fax) James_Fife@fd.org (email)